

SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1889

DEFACTO VS. DE JURE.

"One Foster is defacto Treasurer, his bond is good and on file," says the Gazette, and therefore it is claimed Governor Wolfley did wrong in admonishing County Treasurers not to pay money to the Territory to said Foster. Let us consider this proposition.

It is the first duty of the Governor to see that the laws are duly executed and that involves the necessity of first ascertaining what the law is. The Governor must decide this for himself, and if it be true as the Gazette says, that Mr. Foster is only defacto treasurer, the Governor is certainly correct in his judgment that no Territorial money should be paid him. Mr. Smith being treasurer de jure, he is the only person entitled to receive the public funds of the Territory. County treasurers might be protected if they paid money due the Territory to a defacto Territorial Treasurer without notice that such defacto treasurer had no legal right to receive such money, and that circumstance created the necessity for the Governor to give the notice to the county treasurers which the Gazette complains of. Having been thus notified of the situation, county treasurers will have to henceforth act at their peril. They will not be protected in paying money to Mr. Foster on the ground that he is defacto treasurer because they now have notice that he is not treasurer in law, but only by virtue of his own wrong, or, as claimed by his friends, defacto.

But when it is known that the bond filed said, "One Foster" and approved by Governor Zullick is not such a bond as is required by law, the tax payers will readily see the necessity for the Governor's action. The law requires the Treasurer to give a bond in the sum of forty thousand dollars with two or more sureties who justify in double that sum, i. e., \$80,000, but the sureties on the bond given by him justify for only one half that sum.

Again, neither the form or substance of the bond is what the statute requires. So it may well be said that "One Foster" has given no bond at all; an insufficient being in law no bond.

When Mr. Zullick was in Tucson, shortly after his appointment as chief executive of this territory, he was approached by a man formerly in his employ at Naomasi, and asked for the amount due him. Mr. Zullick protested that he was broke and had not a dollar in the world he could call his own. But the man was persistent, he claimed to have been defrauded of the price of his labor and was now without money to purchase food. Mr. Zullick's heart at length softened and he gave the man a dollar and stated that he was unable to give more.

These being cold facts we modestly rise to enquire the road to wealth as shown by Governor Zullick during his gubernatorial term of three years. His property values in the Salt River Valley alone are reported to be from \$30,000 to \$50,000, and it takes uncommon good financing to have made this amount out of his \$2500 salary we would, for the benefit of ourselves and public, like to know how the thing was done. We have heard and continue to hear ugly rumors of a pardon brokerage having been run in connection with the executive department; and while of course we cannot believe Mr. Zullick made money in connection therewith, there still are a few little cases that need explanation, particularly those of Wong Tin, the notorious Apache County forger. Wong Tin was arrested in a hut on the Santa Cruz bottom, by Sheriff Eugene A. Shaw. His capture reflected great credit on that officer as the man was known to be daring, desperate and bloody of record. He had when taken two revolvers and a pair of the most murderous looking butcher knives a man ever carried. He was tried in the district court and sentenced to a long term of imprisonment, only to be pardoned out in two years. Now how or why this man was pardoned needs explanation. Why was he again turned loose on the community to begin anew his career of crime? Is yet unknown to the interested public, and till the facts in the case are known a feeling of distrust that there was a good sized fee in the woodpile for some one will continue to exist.

As Governor Zullick is now out of office it would be eminently becoming of the press to allow him to rest without the customary departing kick, and the CITIZEN for one would feel constrained to carry out such policy were it not for the ex-governor's blatant demagoguery. He loses no occasion—either public or private—to vilify and abuse the press and private individuals who honestly disagreed with him when governor, he must perform except no better treatment that he is willing to and does accord to others.

If there is one quality our new Governor possesses in an eminent degree it is tact. When he handed the commission to one of recent appointees to an important Territorial office he made the following neat speech to the recipient: "Of course, Mr. Blank, I am not personally acquainted with you, but you have been recommended to me as a very worthy person, and I am very anxious that you should discharge the duties of your office in such a manner as to reflect credit on this administration." Epitaph.

A NUMBER of Globe's most influential citizens met D. M. Rioridan, of the Central Arizona, formerly known as Mineral Belt railroad, and discussed the capabilities of Gila county as a feeder to the business of the road, which resulted in Mr. Rioridan visiting some of the most notable mines to-day, for the purpose of familiarizing himself with our mineral wealth. He was accompanied by Dr. Alexander Trippel—Belt.

THE TUCSON CITIZEN celebrated Governor Wolfley's confirmation by donating a new dress. The CITIZEN is an excellent paper and we are pleased to note evidences of its prosperity.—Globe Belt.

THE firm and consistent course of Governor Wolfley will make many friends throughout the territory.

EXCESSIVE BRANDING.

The cattlemen of the United States, or rather those who run their cattle on ranges, are making in spite of all remonstrances, a great mistake in the excessive use of the branding iron. Not only have individual tanners tried to convince cattlemen of their error, but the National convention of Tanners has again and again discussed the subject of excessive branding, going over the whole field, and has passed resolution after resolution requesting the cattlemen, not only in the interest of the leather trade of the United States in which they are interested, but especially for themselves as producers of hides as well of beef, to be more careful in the use of the hot iron. So far all suggestions and remonstrances have had little or no effect. Now, however, that cattle are cheap and are hardly paying for raising, perhaps range owners may be willing to listen to reason.

The schedule of classification of hides recently adopted by the Tanners' Protective Association of California, which has been several times published in this journal, reads as follows: "All hides * * * with center brands, and with brands on each side * * * are considered damaged and thrown out as culls." Another section says: "Hides that will make damaged leather are classed as 'culls' and are sold at two-thirds price."

Now, take a hide say, 60 pounds, for which the butcher can get 85 cents, and he realizes \$5.10 for the salted hide. If the hide is damaged by "center brands or brands on each side" the butcher or the hide dealer, can under the present classification, get only \$3.40 for a sixty-pound hide, or \$1.70 less than he would have received if the hide had been reasonably branded. This makes considerable difference in the value of the steer to the butcher, and if he cannot make as much out of a steer branded one way as he can out of a steer branded another, he is going to make a corresponding difference in the price he offers to the cattle raiser. Slaughterers are running close now-a-days and have to cut corners sharply to make both ends meet, and more cattle growers are to-day making a loss than a profit, and the latter cannot afford to throw away, for the sake of an useless practice, from one dollar to two dollars or more in the value of a steer. The day is gone by, never to return, when tanners will pay as much for a double brand or a center brand, and sometimes it is a double center, as they will for a hide free from brands or single branded on the butt. The day will henceforth go by, never to return, when butchers will not consider the manner of branding in estimating the value of beef cattle. An old proverb, older than the English language, says: "A word to the wise is sufficient." Which are we to believe, that cattle-growers are not wise, or that the proverb has no basis of truth? The tanners seem to understand themselves, their senses having been sharpened by hard experience and the sooner the cattlemen understand the position of the leather trade, the better it will be for their bank accounts.—Butcher's and Live Stock Gazette.

For one we fail to see wherein lies the animus of the Gazette in its endless tirade against Governor Wolfley. Before his nomination by the president it, in the interest of a competitor, personally assailed him. In a like interest it howled and protested against his confirmation, but which all the same came in due time. At this, however great its chagrin and disappointment, its self imposed task of vilification and abuse should have ended, temporarily at least. As chief executive of the Territory Governor Wolfley was entitled to a hospitable greeting, and his official acts treated with respectful consideration till they had been weighed and found wanting. This much to say the very least was due him, but the Gazette affects otherwise. It has maliciously pursued him from the first time his name was mentioned as a probable candidate for Governorial honors down to the present time. We are surprised however that neither of its editors, Messrs. Dunbar and Johnson, would voluntarily be a party to so questionable a proceeding, but for the power behind the throne over which they have no control. This power is believed to be none other than ex-Governor Zullick and his disappointed associates. It is their last whine of despair and they aim to gratify their spleen by assailing the man who made their retirement to private life possible. Such course will not however, lose him a friend or make him an additional enemy; rather to the contrary it will win him favor from the public who tire of a constant airing of personal grievances. The people of the Territory have faith in Governor Wolfley they believe he will make a good governor and a strong governor and they are willing to trust the issues of the country with him, the Gazette to the contrary notwithstanding. Governor Wolfley has the courage of his convictions and will not be turned aside from his plain path of duty by the whimperings of defeated and disgruntled democrats.

We call the attention of our stockmen to an article published elsewhere from the Butcher's and Live-Stock Gazette, on "excessive branding." When prices on cattle are low and the profit is confined to a few dollars, the value of the hide becomes a matter of financial importance and cannot be ignored.

DEMOCRATS are entitled to enjoy that great prerogative of American freemen, the right to "kick." For thirty years that has been their favorite pastime, and we sincerely trust they will continue to enjoy it.

HON. CLARK CHURCHILL, wears a hat and sits in a front row and shuts out the democratic gaze from the Territorial curb—hence the kick.

GOVERNOR WOLFLEY and Secretary Murphy were entertained at dinner at the West End house yesterday. A little more hospitality of this kind won't hurt the good people of Phoenix.

THE Prospector on behalf of the people of Cochise county, extends to Governor Wolfley a cordial invitation to visit Tombstone, and assures him a hearty welcome.

WITH the advent of the dog-killing season in Prescott, both butchers in that town put in water motors to run their sausage machines.

The Zullick Farish wing of the democracy seem to be greatly excited and beligerent because they are not allowed full sway to run the Territorial government for the next two years. They cry revolution and at the same time urge the use of the late defunct boodle administration of Zullick and his men Friday to do the law and remain in possession of the public moneys and property defacto officers; like the pickpocket in Dickon's Oliver Twist who ran away crying stop thief to attract the attention from himself—these self-styled officers of the government refuse to allow them longer to feed the public crib in order to hoodwink the people of the territory and attract attention away from their own illegal and most unjust conduct.

Is there revolution who are the revolutionists? Are they the men who have been appointed to office by the governor and territorial council, or those demagogues who without shadow of right are trying to keep them out of office? What claim have such men as Zullick, Farish and their followers upon public confidence? That they are the men who are making the newspaper cry through the Gazette no one will question. The last legislature refused to pass the appropriation bill so long as Zullick and his gang were in office because they believed the administration was corrupt and that the money would be squandered. After Governor Wolfley came in this bill became a law because it was believed that the old gang had spent over \$200,000 in running the territorial prison and insane asylum in the last two years without making any improvements would not have a chance to spend a like sum or more during the next two years.

Do the tax payers of this territory now want to intrust such men with the money appropriated by this act? It should not be forgotten that Governor Zullick by his big "veto" prevented the accounts of either the prison or the insane asylum from being investigated by the legislature. If he and his "veto" officers are now crying "let us alone" for honest, why did they "let us alone" when an honest investigation would have thrown on their acts?

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Give Florence a railroad and the valley of the Gila will live with the Salt for the right of ownership in the title of the Garden City of Arizona.

Scrofula is transmitted from parent to child, and thus becomes a family inheritance for generations. It is, therefore the duty of every scrupulous person to cleanse his blood by a thorough and persistent course of Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Pinel County Notes.
Florence Interiors.
Mr. A. L. Pogue, of the Florence canal, spent a couple of days in town this week. He has gone east but will return in a few weeks to remain in Florence and push the work of construction of the canal to completion.

It is reported that a fight took place between the troops and a party of Indians on the San Carlos reservation last Wednesday, at a point twelve miles from San Carlos, where the Globe rode reported the troops killed and captured the murderer of teamster Cooper at that place accompanied by a chief and a party of Apaches. The Indians were fortified on a hill and the troops spent several days in the endeavor to capture them. The Indians were killed and the murderer of Cooper was killed and the chief wounded. The Indians then scattered and evaded pursuit. None of the troops were injured.

Mr. A. H. Elliot has secured a bond on the Comahation claim for all the claims it is intended to develop at the Vekol camp, and will continue sinking for the body which it is believed will be encountered at a depth of 210 feet. The shaft is now down 167 feet and 43 feet of work to reach the ore body, which dips upon the adjoining claims towards it. If he is successful in reaching the ore a great mine will undoubtedly be opened.

The mill of the Golden West Mining company is being erected at the mine, below Vekol, and will be in readiness to begin operations so soon as water is reached in the well. A new tunnel is being pushed forward as rapidly as possible and when the ore body is reached it is confidently believed that a pleasant surprise will be awaiting the miners.

Mr. Loss the foreman of the mine, was in Casa Grande Sunday and expressed himself fully satisfied with the developments being made.

Stockman.
The round-up in the Graham and Doe Cabezas mountains country, spoken of in the Globe of last Saturday, was completed on Sunday and told a large number of cattle were gathered and brought back to the ranges of their owners.

Freighting to Globe, which has been greatly interrupted for several weeks past by high water on the Gila, is again in full blast. A large number of teams arrived here this week with copper, silver, and loaded with other goods, and their return trip to Globe. The road is in splendid condition.

The annual meeting of stockholders of the Chiricahua Cattle Company was held at Tombstone, April 5. The following gentlemen were elected officers: President, Theo. F. White; vice-president and treasurer, J. V. Vickers; secretary, John Blake; foreman, J. C. Pursey. Directors, Theo. F. White, J. V. Vickers, John Blake, E. A. Thomas and J. Gruendick. Messrs. Thomas and Gruendick, the two new members of the directorate, are well known to the stockmen of the Territory.

It pleases us to state that one of the Apache murderers of Freeman T. Cooper, the freighter, is a real good Indian and the other a prisoner. They had been taken to the Indian school at San Carlos, when they were discovered by a party of scouts who attempted to arrest them. They resisted, and the latter followed them to the mountains where they were killed and the other captured. The latter will be turned over to the civil authorities for trial. Old Chichicua, who is believed to be the same as the Apache murderer of Cooper, was wounded during the capture.

Letter from Hans Von Bulow.
The Knabe Pianos, which I did not know before, have been chosen for my present concert tour in the United States by my Impresario and accepted by me on the recommendation of my friend, Richard Wagner, who is a great pianist. Had I known these pianos as now I do, I would have chosen them by myself, as their sound and touch are more sympathetic to my ears and hands than all others of the country.

New York, April 6, 1889. Dr. Hans Von Bulow. To Messrs. Wm. Knabe & Co.

Happiness and Health.
Are important problems, the former depending greatly on the latter. Every one is familiar with the healthy properties of fruit, and no one can afford to be neglectful of this while the pleasant California concentrated liquid fruit remedy, Syrup of Figs, may be had of our enterprising druggists. For sale by Fleischman & Co.

TELEGRAPH.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 16.—The Best Sugar Company was incorporated to-day with a capital of five million dollars, with Louis Schloss, A. L. Cutts, G. Ehrmann, Louis Spreckels and John D. Spreckels as directors, the two latter holding half of the stock. The object is to erect large sugar refineries at various points on the coast in addition to the one already established at Watsonville, California, in the expectation of refining fifty or sixty thousand tons of sugar a year. The points where refineries will be established are not indicated.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The president appointed William P. Hepburn of Iowa, collector of the treasury. Lieutenant William of the Vandalia, has telegraphed to the navy department from Sidney that he has chartered the steamer Rockton for the purpose of transporting the shipwrecked sailors to the United States. The Rockton is due in San Francisco for Sunday.

PHILADELPHIA, April 16.—The United States Circuit Court has decided in a suit brought against it for damages resulting out of an error in an unreported message.

SANTA ROSA, April 16.—The works of the planning mills and building company were burned last night. Loss estimated at \$100,000; insurance five thousand dollars.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Emancipation day is being celebrated by the colored people of the district of Columbia by a parade of military and civil associations.

NEW YORK, April 16.—The telegraph poles in this city are being cut down to-day by order of Mayor Grant, and compelling the company to lay underground wires as required by the new law.

NEW YORK, April 16.—There is still no news of the passengers and crews of the steamship Denmark.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—It is reported the president contemplates taking the whole south front floor of the state department building, and executive offices and establishing routine office hours there. Such a plan would give the president the privilege to enjoy his own home except the presence of a corps of clerks.

WELLINGTON, Kan., April 15.—Pawnee Bill was here this morning and stated that the soldiers had all been withdrawn from the state line and are now on the Oklahoma line. The three prisoners are heavily injured in jail.

CITY OF MEXICO (via Galveston), April 16.—Miners employed in Guadalupe, near Villa Doria, have gone on a strike. Their attitude is so threatening that the authorities have sought protection from the authorities.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 16.—The steamer Oceania arrived to-day from Yokohama and Hongkong bringing Chinese and Japanese advices up to April 1st. The news that the Japanese had agreed to revise the treaty with Japan on the lines desired by the latter power is receiving extended notice from leading Japanese papers. Mendenhall, a prominent newspaper man, said with reference to a geographical point of view ought to be first among the western powers to treat Japan with friendliness and liberality.

LOS ANGELES, April 15.—The Southern California company brought one hundred and twenty Mexican soldiers to Colton on this evening's train and transferred them to the Santa Fe train, bound for San Diego. The soldiers are the property of the Southern California company and will be stationed there.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Attorney-general Miller to-day presented to the supreme court resolutions adopted at a bill to amend an act to provide for the taking action upon the death of Hon. Stanley Matthews. He then delivered a long eulogy of deceased to which Chief Justice was responded.

MADRID, April 15.—Marquis de Aranjuez, minister of foreign affairs, has prepared a reply to the communication recently addressed to the Spanish government by Secretary Blaine. In it the minister declares that Spain is not to draw still closer bonds of friendship with Spain and the United States.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—An opinion was rendered by the supreme court of the United States in the case of Adam Badeau, appellant, against the United States. Badeau brought suit in the court of claims for pay as retired pay as an army officer for portions of time from December 4, 1863, to October 31, 1862. The court of claims decided in favor of Badeau and the United States was indebted to the United States for money erroneously assigned to him. The case was argued on September 18, 1881, during which time he was consul general to London, and from December 28, 1883, up to the date of filing suit, during which he was consul general at Washington.

The United States filed counter claim stating Badeau was indebted to the United States for money erroneously assigned to him. The case was argued on September 18, 1881, during which time he was consul general to London, and from December 28, 1883, up to the date of filing suit, during which he was consul general at Washington.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 15.—For several days past the city of New Haven, Conn., has been the scene of a Chinese laundrymen for \$1 apiece and in return he would give them what he claimed was a passport issued by the Chinese government. Capt. Woodcock, the holder of which it was sent to China would be admitted into this country at San Francisco. The card was signed by a consular officer of the Chinese government. It is thought he had disposed of about 100 cards before he left.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—G. B. Robinson of the Illinois and Alfred M. Withers of Arkansas, members of the commission appointed to negotiate with the Cherokee and other tribes for cession of certain lands in the Indian Territory, received their commissions to-day.

LONDON, April 15.—John Albert Bright, candidate of the liberal party, was to-day elected to succeed his father, the late John Bright, as member of parliament. The election was held at Birmingham.

criminally assaulted by a Washo Indian. She gave an alarm and the Indian was taken to town by P. E. Mann, who told him to halt. The Indian paid no attention and Manuel shot him dead.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Interstate Commerce Commission this afternoon issued an order for the apprehension of the most important lines in the United States to appear before it to make explanations of the use of free passes and free transportation.

NEW YORK, April 17.—Among the passengers on the steamship Albatross bound for Bremen this morning were Fred Grant and family, Mrs. U. S. Grant and son, Albert Grant, United States minister to Italy.

LOS ANGELES, April 17.—A fire broke out last night in the wholesale tobacco and liquor store of W. Liebs & Co. and destroyed the stock. The damage to the building is about \$10,000, insured.

NEW YORK, April 17.—Richard K. Fox says that the proposition to give a purse of \$25,000 to the winner of a prize fight at Los Angeles cannot be entertained.

NEW YORK, April 17.—Brigadier-general K. Dawson, U. S. A. (retired) died at Orange, N. J. this morning.

BOSTON, April 17.—The New England Piano Company of Boston and New York has failed. Liabilities \$200,000.

NEW YORK, April 17.—The work of cutting down the poles and wires proceeded to-day. Better progress was made than yesterday.

NEW YORK, April 17.—The National Line steamship Denmark arrived this morning. She had on board the wrecked Thingville Line Denmark's passengers.

PARIS, April 17.—La Presse says that warrants have been issued for the arrest of 30 members of the Boulanger party.

NEW YORK, April 17.—A fire in a saw and blind factory caused a loss of one hundred thousand dollars.

NEW YORK, April 17.—The steamship City of Richmond arrived this morning without news of the steamer Denmark.

PRESCOTT, April 16.—Sheriff O'Neill arrived here to-night having in custody three of the Canon Diablo train-robbers, the only ones left in the Canon Diablo mountains. The three prisoners are heavily injured in jail.

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the executive has given all aid in its power to this movement.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Commissioner of Stockholders made public to-day a letter concerning the proposed change of the Arizona and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows: "2743 Sec. 8. The Clerk of the Board of Supervisors immediately after the Road overseers shall have entered upon the discharge of their duties, shall issue to each road overseer, as many receipts signed as he may require taking law receipt for the same and the records so delivered to such overseer shall be accounted as so much cash paid to him, at two dollars each. The road overseer shall settle quarterly with the clerk of the Board of Supervisors, to-wit: On the first Monday in January, April, and October and all road receipts returned by them to the clerk of the Board of Supervisors shall be deducted from the amount issued to each overseer as aforesaid and the overseers shall account to the board of supervisors at each settlement for all receipts not returned to them from the Board of Supervisors belonging to the respective road districts."

Sec. 2. That paragraphs 2744, Sec. 9, Chapter 1, Title 37, Revised Statutes of Arizona, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows: "2744 Sec. 9, every male resident of the Territory, over twenty-one and under fifty years of age, shall be required to perform either in person, or by substitute, two days labor on his highways in their respective road districts, which labor shall be performed at any time when required by the road overseer; or in default of performing such labor shall pay to the road overseer of his district the sum of two dollars for the benefits of the highways of the district. Whenever the labor required by this section has been performed by any person, or instead thereof money paid, the road overseer shall deliver to the person who has performed the labor, signed by the clerk of the board of supervisors and countersigned by himself, specifying in said receipt the number of days of labor or money received in payment of his duty, and no receipt shall be given for labor performed upon the roads, unless two full days work has been performed to the satisfaction of said overseer."

Sec. 3. That paragraph 2745, Sec. 10, Chapter 1, Title 37 of the revised Statutes of Arizona be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows: "2745 Sec. 10, every male resident of the Territory, over twenty-one and under fifty years of age, shall be required to perform either in person, or by substitute, two days labor on his highways in their respective road districts, which labor shall be performed at any time when required by the road overseer; or in default of performing such labor shall pay to the road overseer of his district the sum of two dollars for the benefits of the highways of the district. Whenever the labor required by this section has been performed by any person, or instead thereof money paid, the road overseer shall deliver to the person who has performed the labor, signed by the clerk of the board of supervisors and countersigned by himself, specifying in said receipt the number of days of labor or money received in payment of his duty, and no receipt shall be given for labor performed upon the roads, unless two full days work has been performed to the satisfaction of said overseer."

Sec. 4. That paragraph 2747, Sec. 12, Chapter 1, Title 37 of the revised Statutes of Arizona, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows: "2747 Sec. 12, every male resident of the Territory, over twenty-one and under fifty years of age, shall be required to perform either in person, or by substitute, two days labor on his highways in their respective road districts, which labor shall be performed at any time when required by the road overseer; or in default of performing such labor shall pay to the road overseer of his district the sum of two dollars for the benefits of the highways of the district. Whenever the labor required by this section has been performed by any person, or instead thereof money paid, the road overseer shall deliver to the person who has performed the labor, signed by the clerk of the board of supervisors and countersigned by himself, specifying in said receipt the number of days of labor or money received in payment of his duty, and no receipt shall be given for labor performed upon the roads, unless two full days work has been performed to the satisfaction of said overseer."

Sec. 5. All acts and parts of acts in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Approved March 21, 1889.

Territorial News.
Prospector.
Barney Riggs, who was sent to Yuma for the killing of Hudson at Dos Cabezas a couple of years ago, and who was pardoned by Governor Zuhalt after he had served a few months in prison, is again in the toils in Tucson for killing a cowboy.

The Prospector believes the miners at base ball yesterday by a score of 33 to 3. Looking and Gray were the batter for the former and Scotty Garrett and Hol for the latter nine.

James Pyles and Melzar Osborn have returned to their mining claims in the Dos Cabezas mountains. The rock road is being built with a view to getting to better than even their most sanguine expectations had allowed for, and they return to begin active work upon their claims. This new district and may prove to be one of great importance to that section of the country.

The diamond drill consigned to the Sterling Silver mining company arrived at Fairbank yesterday and will be up here to-day or to-morrow. This is the first one we believe has been introduced into Arizona and its developments will be watched with eager expectancy. It will be placed on the west at the mine and run a few hundred feet tapping the hidden mysteries of the Vizona mine below water.

C. A. Clark, the wheelwright, and his brother-in-law, Starbuck, are boring for artesian water at Huachuca post. The latter is hunting for a partner with capital of \$1000 to assist him in ponding holes into the ground as he calls it. He gets down about twenty feet and gives up owing to striking water. He has no piping and cannot go beyond this depth without it. It is said that troop 1 of the fort will form a company for the purpose of taking stock in the enterprise. Starbuck is an intelligent member of that troop, was in Tombstone last Saturday making arrangements looking to that end. John has a long head and that Starbuck will be a long purse to strike water in that vicinity.

There are two Apache squaws attending the United States court as witnesses against the Indian who shot and seriously wounded Dr. Pangburn last fall.

Notice of Tax-Sale.
Notice is hereby given that on Saturday April 27th 1889, I will sell at public auction in front of the court house in Tucson the following personal property for the delinquent taxes of 1888 assessed against the Humboldt Mining Company viz:

1 No. 35 horse power boiler.
1 No. 35 Nickerson engine, horse power.
1 No. 8 Nickerson's engine, horse power.
20 750-pound stamps and 4 batteries.
2 steam pumps and belting.
The whole being a 20-stamp gold mill, rock breaker and feeders.
Tucson, April 18, 1889.

M. S. SNYDER,
Assessor and Tax Collector,
BEN HENRY, Deputy.

Road Law.

Sec. 1. That par. 2743 Sec. 8, Chap. 1, Title 37, of the Revised Statutes of Arizona be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows: "2743 Sec. 8. The Clerk of the Board of Supervisors immediately after the Road overseers shall have entered upon the discharge of their duties, shall issue to each road overseer, as many receipts signed as he may require taking law receipt for the same and the records so delivered to such overseer shall be accounted as so much cash paid to him, at two dollars each. The road overseer shall settle quarterly with the clerk of the Board of Supervisors, to-wit: On the first Monday in January, April, and October and all road receipts returned by them to the clerk of the Board of Supervisors shall be deducted from the amount issued to each overseer as aforesaid and the overseers shall account to the board of supervisors at each settlement for all receipts not returned to them from the Board of Supervisors belonging to the respective road districts."

Sec. 2. That paragraphs 2744, Sec. 9, Chapter 1, Title 37, Revised Statutes of Arizona, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows: "2744 Sec. 9, every male resident of the Territory, over twenty-one and under fifty years of age, shall be required to perform either in person, or by substitute, two days labor on his highways in their respective road districts, which labor shall be performed at any time when required by the road overseer; or in default of performing such labor shall pay to the road overseer of his district the sum of two dollars for the benefits of the highways of the district. Whenever the labor required by this section has been performed by any person, or instead thereof money paid, the road overseer shall deliver to the person who has performed the labor, signed by the clerk of the board of supervisors and countersigned by himself, specifying in said receipt the number of days of labor or money received in payment of his duty, and no receipt shall be given for labor performed upon the roads, unless two full days work has been performed to the satisfaction of said overseer."

Sec. 3. That paragraph 2745, Sec. 10, Chapter 1, Title 37 of the revised Statutes of Arizona be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows: "2745 Sec. 10, every male resident of the Territory, over twenty-one and under fifty years of age, shall be required to perform either in person, or by substitute, two days labor on his highways in their respective road districts, which labor shall be performed at any time when required by the road overseer; or in default of performing such labor shall pay to the road overseer of his district the sum of two dollars for the benefits of the highways of the district. Whenever the labor required by this section has been performed by any person, or instead thereof money paid, the road overseer shall deliver to the person who has performed the labor, signed by the clerk of the board of supervisors and countersigned by himself, specifying in said receipt the number of days of labor or money received in payment of his duty, and no receipt shall be given for labor performed upon the roads, unless two full days work has been performed to the satisfaction of said overseer."

Sec. 4. That paragraph 2747,